generally, the other ancient physiologers also, who were Theists, did likewise build the. structure of their philosophy upon the same foundation, that nothing can come from nothing, nor go to nothing: as, for example, Parmenides, Melis-sus, Zeno, Xenophanes, Anaxagoras, and Ernpe-docles. - Of Parmenides and Melissus Aristotle

thus writes,* *ov&v ov§£ yivwQai <j>a<nv* biJSe *(frOtipecrOai wv* ovrwv* They say that no real entity is either generated or corrupted, — that is, made anew out of nothing, or destroyed to nothing. And Siin-plicius tells us,[b] that Parmenides gave a notable reason for the confirmation of this assertion, that nothing in nature could be made out of nothing,

amavrov Sstv *TTOVT^Q* e£ 6vro£, *yiveaQai TO yivopzvov,* Oau-o IIaf)jLt£Vt8rjc Trpoarrtfl^^ev, oXwc 7«f> *(jnqcrw,* HI l/c *rpv fj,rj* ovroc, *TIQ* ^7 *a^rroK\'n^amg rov* rore yeveaflat *ore £* TO, ciXXa ^r} *irportpov $ verepov** Because if any thing be made out of nothing, then there could be no cause, why it should" then be made, and neither soone^ nor later. — Again Aristotle[0] testifies of Xenophanes and Zeno, that they made this a main principle of their philosophy, ^ *kv^^ffOai ylvecrBat* JUT? SEV IK jur/Sevoc, that it cannot be, that any thing should be made out of nothing: — and of this Xenophanes, Sextus the philosopher tells us,[d]

[a] De Coelo, lib. iii. cap. i. p. 668, torn. i. oper. , * Commentar. in Libros physicos Aristot. fol. 22. b. edit. Grasc. ' [c] Libro de Xenophane, . Gorgia, et Zenone, cap, i. p. 884. torn, ii, oper.

[d] Dr. Cudworth was led into a mistake by Henry Stephens, who, in his *Poesis Philosopldca,* p. 36, where he states this opinion of Xenophanes concerning the Deity, arid produces the verses which contain it, tells us,' that he had borrowed them from Sextus the philosopher, by whom he undoubtedly means Sextus Empiricus. But though this latter "writer, in his Hypotypos. Pyrrhon. lib.' i. cap. xxxiii. p. 59. gives a large account ol Xcnophaue&'s opinion concerning God; yet we do